The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, covering its industrial, legislative, and political fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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DETERMINED, POPULAR WILL CAN ENFORCE DISARMAMENT.

Remedial legislation is always forced from below; it never comes from above.

Special privilege and its retainers are well aware of this fact, hence their hatred for "agitators" who spur the people to intelligent determination.

Reaction never gives. What it yields is forced from unwilling hands.

Wage earners may well recall this historic fact, especially in these momentous days when the world is discussing disarmament as never before.

Despite its wealth and resources, our country is staggering under military taxes.

Social progress is ignored that battle ships may be built, death dealing air planes perfected, treacherous submarines invented and poison gases discovered.

Of every dollar congress appropriated for the 1919-1920 fiscal year, 93 4-10 cents was for war and its effect and 6 6-10 cents for human welfare and government administration.

Nations, as men, are judged by their deeds.

Democratic ideals will be eventually destroyed when a people permit 94 per cent of their government's income to be used for war.

Only blind optimism can ignore the future when but 6 6-10 per cent is used for human welfare, education, research, the arts and sciences, agriculture, mining, forestry, transportation and administering government.

This 94 per cent policy can be changed, but it will never come from above.

As men, women and children get into this fight, the circle of protest is enlarged. As individuals stand apart and listen to reaction's sophistry and alarms, the day of victory is postponed.

Let every citizen swell the thunderous roar for peace.

Create a public opinion that will be an irresistible tidal wave.

Join the A. F. of L. demonstration in your locality on Armistice day, November 11.

If one has not been initiated, start one.

Have your union act. Appoint committees to visit other unions and civic bodies.

The people will respond. They are tax-burdened, war weary and tired of the profiteers of militarism and greed.

Vitalize the A. F. of L.'s 40-year demand for peace.

Building Material Prices Jump 1,000 Per Cent

New York, Oct. 5.—While wage earners are being ordered to accept big need for wage reductions to stimulate building, owners of terra cotta have jumped prices 1,000 per cent and over, and these business men are now under a federal indictment.

Except in a few sections of the country where the United Brick and Clay Workers of America are making a successful fight for living conditions, this industry is in an anti-union basis.

Terra cotta may properly be classed as next in importance to steel and cement in the building industry.

"These terra cotta owners," said Federal Attorney Hayward, "got together and divided the United States into certain definite divisions of territory as certainly as if with as complete and definite discipline as the German general staff used in dividing the western front into combat sectors. We find that this vast industry, reaching from here to the Pacific coast, has been within the complete and arbitrary control of about 22 men throughout the United States. These men have banded together and operate almost as one.

"Not until building material is brought down to reasonable prices will there be any extensive building in the large centers.

"No one group or single terra cotta manufacturer in the so-called central or western territory would have dared to come into New York or any part of the eastern territory. They were not satisfied with a division of territory, but felt that to more completely control their profiteering scheme and the stifling of competition, they had to divide the business among themselves in their own territory. Each concern was allowed a quota of business and great pains were taken by all the others to see that none of them exceeded its respective percentages.

"That there were no mere technical violations, and that these men knew they were violating the law is apparent from the fact that the schemes were hatched behind barriers of secrecy, conveyed by word of mouth, by no secretary or outsider was ever permitted to enter and of which no minutes or records of any kind were kept.

"We find that with the possible exception of rare and isolated instances the terra cotta manufacturers had increased his kiln capacity. They took pains to see that the supply never equalled the demand."

Big Business Fails In Wage-Slash Plot

Washington, Oct. 8.—Big business came to the unemployment conference called by President Harding full primed to have great practical recommendations for—

1.—Wage reductions everywhere.

2.—Repeal of the Adamson act.

3.—Unqualified gift of $500,500,000 to the railroads.

They have been fought to a standstill on those issues up to the present.

What will happen when the conference reconvenes to take up the permanent relief and remedial measures remains to be seen. The emergency program announced after the first series of meetings of the business men gave no backings for which it came to Washington.

Men and women who did not represent organized greed were in the majority and they persistently refused to view the problem as the wholly of smoothing the pathway of profiteers. They were convinced of the economic fallacy of drastic wage reductions, consequently they recommended that in each community relief work be started by day laborers and employes cooperating. They put responsibility squarely on big manufacturers and communities, and they demanded that these be prime reductions from stars to dollar—from the industrious to the idler.

Something about the emergency program, President Gompers said:

"Undoubtedly the American labor movement will give its whole-hearted support to the program for unemployment relief.

"Labor will indorse every constructive feature of the report which the unemployment conference has adopted."

STANDING BY UNION.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—More than 4,000 organized meat cutters and butcher workmen attended a mass meeting in this city to protest against the anti-union stand of meat barons who have organized company "unions," which they call the "American plan."

The workers are alert to the purpose of the packers, who say employes do not have the right to labor—and then nullify this right by refusing to join the union and form a manufactured institution against the bona fide labor organization.

The butcher workmen declare the company "union" is a mere pretext, the travesty upon justice has been designated as "industrial democracy" by philanthropists.

"TONY" M'ANDREWS DEAD.

Cincinnati, Oct. 5.—Anthony McAndrews, president of the Tobacco Workers International union, died in a suburb of this city. The funeral was attended by a large number of trade unionists. The A. F. of L. was represented by A. F. of L. Vice President Valentine. Deceased was well-known throughout the country. He was executive of the Tobacco Workers' union for 11 years, and was third vice president of the A. F. of L. union label department.

PRESS AIDED BIG BIZ IN STEEL STRIKE

New York, Oct. 8.—The unfairness of the public press toward steel strikers two years ago is shown in a report just made public by the commission of inquiry of the interchurch world movement.

In explaining how public opinion was manufactured against this nation-wide strike, the report should be the last word to convince organized workers that it is necessary for them to support their labor press.

"Practically the entire press of the country is included in the church men's indictment.

The report states that 400 issues of seven English-language dailies in Pittsburgh, appearing during the first two months of the strike, were analyzed. Of the 400 issues, there was but one example of first-hand investigation of conditions among the strikers by a Pittsburgh reporter. This single exception earned police outrages on foreigners. It appeared in the Pittsburgh Press on October 1 and the reporter described her investigations as "startling." Neither the Press nor any other paper printed another story of the kind.

The report quotes many headlines and stories from the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, Chronicle-Telegraph, Post, Sun, Dispatch, Leader and Press, and notes some of the more obvious connections between their ownership and industrial and financial interests.

Not one of the papers made a practice of telling a different story from the rest. Men changed their policy adopted at the start in the light of any later investigations or protests. Even when the editors believed the facts to be different from what they printed on Saturday was made in regard either to particular stories or general policy.

To illustrate the divergence in press propaganda, the report reprints their headlines and then compares them with facts that investigators developed. On Saturday, 17 it was announced in first page stories that the strike had collapsed at the Cambria mills in Johnstown. It was stated that from 5,000 to 10,000 strikers had broken ranks. The report states that 400 men were at work on the date referred to.

Extended reference is made in the report to the repeated claim that the strikers were "bolshevik and of German origin." The church men

"Press Pittsburgh papers." It is stated, "was simply a mere emphatic example of policies which were followed throughout the country. Not a single one was honest enough to give a fair hearing to the strikers."

"The church men indict practically every organ of the press for unfairness to the steel strikers.

"Despite certain exceptions, which do not impair the force of the indictment, the report concludes that 'the news in most other papers was of the same general type' as the Pittsburgh papers.

"The "Pittsburgh papers." It is stated, "was simply a mere emphatic example of policies which were followed throughout the country. Not a single one was honest enough to give a fair hearing to the strikers."

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President Is Urged To Protect Miners

Indianapolis, Oct. 5.—Under instructions of the United Mine Workers' convention, John L. Lewis appointed a committee to call on President Harding in the interest of the safety of miners confined in West Virginia jails. These miners have been arrested by the wholesale by coal owners' gunmen and public officials under control of the coal owners. Information from West Virginia received by delegates to the miners' convention indicated that vigilance is necessary to block another "frame up" against working miners.

In appointing the committee to call on the chief executive, President Lewis said:

"There is ample reason to believe that on the chief executive, Secretary Mooney, of the West Virginia district, and others are in jeopardy."

"When Keeney and Mooney were indicted they refused to surrender until assured personal protection and that their trials would be moved to Charleston, West Virginia, where they are now held.

Lawless Officials Are Scored by Judge

Portland, Ore., Oct. 5.—At a meeting of lawyers in this city, held on Saturday night, Judge Robert Morrow struck a discordant note in the song for "observance of the constitution."

The judge declared for the constitution, but contended that public officials show by their actions that they respect the organic law of the land.

"By what right," he asked, "does any district attorney of any county summon a citizen to his office for an 'interview,' when probably no charge has been filed against him?

"Even though a charge is pending, a magistrate is the only person to issue a warrant for the arrest of a municode? That is a term which dates back to the Spanish inquisition.

"Possibly by the filing of repeated petitions the judge of habeas corpus, a solution may be found to the problem. But this is often expensive and the average citizen always afraid it."

Commenting on this speech, Editor Ryneerson, of the Oregon Labor Press, pays this tribute to Judge Morrow:

"The elimination of third-degree methods and an insistence of obedience of the law by public officials in the discharge of their official duties is almost a mania with Judge Morrow."

MINERS BLOCK EVICTION.

Seattle, Oct. 5.—Superior Court Judge Ball has issued a writ of attempt of the Pacific Coast Coal Company to evict miners from company houses. The company is the largest concern of its kind in the state. Ball has joined issue with other miners, have been forced out of company quarters in a recent strike against a government commission that does not expire until April, 1922.

Judge Hall ruled that the eviction proceedings were premature, and prepared. The court ordered that bonds put up by the Miners' union be refunded.

The company will have to start proceedings in the eviction campaign, and this will consume several weeks.

The miners declare that the simple act violation of the government award will not be forgotten.

SAY BANKS GOUGE.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5.—Bankers in this state are under fire of the federal reserve banking system on a charge of profiteering in money secured from the reserve system.

Governor McKelvie asked the federal reserve system to aid the farmers in this state by charging up that if Nebraska banks would stop gouging their customers times would be better.

The banks, of course, are indignant at the charge.

BAKERS END STRIKE.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 5.—A strike settlement that involves several hundred men in this city and scores in the United States baking company that has been on for more than a year.

DISCUSS CEMENT PRICES.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Building trades unions in St. Louis are discussing a recent decision by the Pennsylvania state supreme court which upheld the legality of a state-owned cement plant and refused to enjoin the selling of bonds by the cement commission of that state.

The court ruled that cement and its product are commodities necessary to the people and that the manufacture, distribution and sale of it by the commission will tend to promote public welfare and secure economy in government expenditures.

In a letter to President Gompers, Maurice L. Cassidy, secretary of the St. Louis building trades council, said that the activities to start a state-owned plant may be responsible for the low price of cement in Pennsylvania. In September the Pittsburgh price was $2.25 a barrel as against $2.12 at Indianapolis, $2.24 at Cleveland, $2.25 at Detroit, $2.37 at Cincinnati, 2.40 at the New York docks, and $2.84 at Boston.

The Pennsylvania decision is of interest to Missouri trade unionists because of the fact that the Missouri state legislature authorizes a state-owned cement plant was passed by the same last session mainly on the ground that the project is unconstitutional."

THEY WONDER AT UNREST.

Manchester, England, Oct. 5.—"Wages must come down, and they will, and there will be no more unrest among certain classes," says the Cotton Factory Times.

"We hear it from the pompous commercial traveler, who charges us a fifth first class—and travels third; from the shop keeper who has made his fifty by charging war prices for old stock and from the pensioned-off people who call themselves 'middle class.'

"And these same people why the country is in a state of unrest. Why, inter-, cabinet ministers, government officials, and architects, who should not be reduced and that well pen-pock the idea. 'The dignity of the office and the dignity must be maintained,' etc. etc.

"Just as they were. And then these biased, short-sighted people wonder why extremists are getting the ear of the people."

WANT MINES NATIONALIZED.

Indianapolis, Oct. 5.—Nationalization of the mines was urged by the convention of the United Mine Workers.

The "one big union" idea was shoved down the coal chute by an overwhelming vote of the convention. The miners have complete control of this industry and they are not impressed by the "bugle" of six shooters.

FAVOR 44-HOUR WEEK.

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Oct. 5.—The Commonwealth arbitration court, appointed under the eight-hours' act to investigate ordinary working hours in industry, has formulated reports from seven industry groups and has recommended in each case a reduction of ordinary working hours to 44 per week.

METAL WORKERS LESS BUSY NOW THAN 1914

Philadelphia, Oct. 5. — While strenuous attempts are being made to stimulate unemployment, the Metal Manufacturers' association of Philadelphia has issued a report showing the unemployment of metal workers in this district than in the 1908 and 1914 depression periods. In a letter sent to its members, the association says:

"Surveys at those times show in man-hours in 1908 there was a decrease of 44.1 per cent from normal and in 1914 a decline of 33.5 per cent. On September 1 of this year the decline had reached 54.7 per cent. The percentage of unemployed in 1908 was 20 per cent, in 1914 27 per cent, and September 1, 1921, 41.3 per cent."

WOULD SCRAP BATTLE SHIPS.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 5.—"Let it be agreed that all battleships, all fighting ships of any type over 15,000 tons displacement, all guns over six-inch calibre and all submarines be forever scrapped and for the future forbidden."

Such was the sentiment made by some "dreamer." Its author is Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, former chief of the bureau of ships, United States navy, who writes a long plea and argument for disarmament in the Springfield Republican.

One reason for the policy, says the naval official, is the vast increase in the cost of modern war.

"Let us further and permanent reason," he says, "is that complete preparation for war undoubtedly leads to wars more frequent and peace less secure, militarists to the contrary, notwithstanding. It is desirable to limit armaments for the same reason that man are forbidden to carry concealed weapons.

"Abandon the battleship."

Admiral Bowles estimates that his plan would result in decreasing the cost of navy by 75 per cent. He says coast defenses could then easily become effective against cruisers and destroyers, at which navies would then consist.

PRICES GOING UP!

New York, Oct. 5.—While the country is discussing methods to end the "buyers' strike," Wall street is preparing to raise prices. Crude oil has jumped 25 cents a barrel, and the steel trust is poised for a big profiteering stunt.

Prices of steel products are sliding prices during the past several months. It is whispered that some steel manufacturers will be glad if the steel trust jacks up the market, and that one automobile company, manufacturing a medium-priced car, will make a profit of $1,000,000 this year.

Profits in other lines will be increased, it is predicted, because wages have been "deflated."

PROFITEER IN CEMENT.

Cincinnati, Oct. 5.—Cement profiteers have been indicted by the Hamilton county grand jury, on the charge of combining to raise prices. In its report the grand jury recommends that a nation-wide investigation of the manufacture, sale and distribution of cement be made by the federal government.

Labor Is Solidly Behind Disarmament Parley

IMPERIALISTIC TAX SYSTEM IS URGED BY BIG BUSINESS

Washington, Oct. 8.—**Gum-shoe battalions of American imperialistic business groups are marshaled in the nation's capital to urge the passage at a new tax system, which would enable American capitalists to compete after imperialistic Europe.**

The plan proposed is that where an American corporation does 80 per cent of its business in foreign lands it is exempt from the payment of income, corporation or other taxes.

The scheme is part of the new revenue bill, which has passed the house and which is now in control in the senate, where it was scheduled to pass through with as little publicity as possible.

The revenue bill repeals the excess profits tax, but big business is not satisfied with this plan and arranged to escape taxes entirely.

The proposal permits—and even encourages—American big business to exploit the cheapest labor in the world, while being protected by the American army and navy, without cost to these financial adventurers.

High tariff advocates are supporting the scheme, and this may possibly account for their admiring their demand for "protection to American workingmen."

If the new revenue bill is passed, big business can exploit the millions of Chinese coolies and other low paid workers in Asia, free from tax-free profits, with America's army and navy ready at all times to respond to their call to "protect American property."

Big business will want markets for its coolie products, but if America erects a high tariff wall against foreign countries, these nations may retaliate on commodities imported by American users.

This would affect the coolie products in Asia, which big business influence, deep silence on the need for "protection to American workingmen," and the cheap labor of the "old world."

Opponents of the tax plan charge that millions of dollars will be taken out of the country, with the steel trust and Standard Oil operating concessions in China, Russia and elsewhere, and other monopolists occupying the world for similar plums with American labor idle because money and credit will go to these exploited lands.

It is also charged that under the new tax system corporations will be given a subsidy to the extent of their income from taxation, while the people, now tax burdened, will be called upon to make good the fleet because American capital is engaged elsewhere.

THINGS TOPSY TURVY IN NATION'S CAPITOL

Washington, Oct. 8.—With unemployment in every city, with winter coming to come down and winter's rigors almost in sight, things are topsy-turvy in the lawmaking branch of government.

When the revenue bill was jammed through the house it was stated that the senate would quickly approve the act. But the thing hasn't happened. The senate rules do not permit strong-arm methods in action. The senate is composed of a few senators is added a non-partisan combination of senators from agricultural states who have thrown several monkey-wrenches into the machinery of government. This bloc is growing in strength and confidence, despite a publicity campaign by big business and its allies, which threatens any clamors in this country."

Things are in such shape that bills are being thrown out on the need for the senate to pass a closure rule. Debate can be stopped by a two-thirds vote but the would-be muzzlers can't muster two-thirds votes. Senate rules always allowed the fullest debate and suggestion that this bloc, hitherto unknown, should be enraged. Some of the rag rule, for they are not sure of it, is some distrust of Harding, the senate the gag may be used against them.

Hints are also thrown out that the president must take charge of affairs and crack down on recalcitrant ship. But this plan has its drawbacks, as the president's opponents will point to his recent public revelations that the chief executive should not interfere with the lawmaking branch of the government.

REPORT ON NEWBERRY.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Partisanship marked the senate committee's report on the Newberry-Ford 1918 senatorial election contest from Michigan. The charge is that Senator Newberry's election was made possible by spending use of money at the primaries held in that year. The amount spent was approximately $200,000, in a separate report. Senator Ford declared, that the Michigan campaign "outlook more of the character of a Roman orgy than a contest." It was shown that Senator Newberry was in the navy, stationed in New York city, during the campaign. He was not called upon to testify by the committee, and, it was impossible, to find how much he contributed to the campaign. Democratic and Republican reports agree that Henry Ford, who was defeated in 1918, became he was not elected. Both reports agree that too much money was spent, that it was an organ primary, but disagreed on who is responsible for the situation.

The senate will pass upon the two reports later. Oratorical fireworks are predicted.

SOUTH HAS RECORD.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Meridian, Miss., trade unionists have the record for securing 100 per cent cooperation with other groups of citizens, according to these in charge of Armistice day demonstrations at A. F. of L. headquarters.

The southern unionists announce that the following organizations have agreed to participate in the Armistice day parade and mass meeting:

Board of Trade, Rotary club, Exchange club, T. P. C. A., Y. M. C. A., Kiwanis club, Civic League, Salvation Army, American Legion, city officials, ministerial association, Red Cross and the Boy Scouts. The mayor of the city has also agreed to participate.

WHAT DO THE OTHERS DO?

New York, Oct. 5.—Figures just made public by the Bankers' Trust show that 61 per cent of the people of this city are engaged in gainful occupations.

R. R. EARNINGS GAIN.

Washington, Oct. 5.—More than 60 per cent of the 202 class 1 railroads for August, have to give a return of 5 per cent of their valuation during August, reports the interstate commerce commission. This is a near approach, in times of prosperity, to the guarantee provided in the Cummins-Esch act.

It is expected that full reports will show an operating income of $100,000,000 for August. To earn the 6 per cent return, for which the interstate commerce commission pledges itself, in August, the income must be $104,000,000.

It is stated that the railroads have cut expenses 44.3 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

Despite these figures, the railroads are asking for lower wages, but no suggestion is made that their interest guarantee be decreased.

RETAILERS ARE BLAMED FOR HIGH FOOD PRICES

New York, Oct. 5.—Retailers are responsible for the high food prices, according to Edwin J. O'Malley, commissioner of markets. He said the present food supply is on the whole, the largest in the history of the city. Farmers, he said, are not seeking excessive profits food prices are lower than a year and time since the commencement of the war.

TO STUDY LAND PROBLEMS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has announced the appointment of five scientists of the department of agriculture to study the problem of land utilization, especially with respect to the country's future requirements.

At the present time, it is stated, a little more than 1,000,000 acres of tional area is in farms, and only one-quarter of this total area is in cultivated crops. Contrary to the belief that there is an unlimited reserve supply of farm land in this country, it is stated that by far the greater part of the 1,000,000,000 acres not yet in farms probably never can be used for crops and that part of the remainder is subject to the gravest so potential farm land can be brought into use only at heavy expense for clearing, drainage, irrigation or fertilization.

The area of improved farm land per capita has declined since 1890. By 1920 the total population, in a second jump of equal height, probably will be about 105,000,000. This would mean an additional 241,000,000 acres of improved land if the present per capita acreage of improved land is to be maintained.

Despite the impending demand for expansion of land for farm purposes, the agricultural department questions the advisability of opening up the public domain for at least three years. The reason is that the gradual drop in farm exports and the probability of farm imports, together with the present agricultural depression.

JUDGE GROSSCUP IS DEAD.

New York, Oct. 5.—Peter S. Grosscup, former federal judge, died at sea, en route to England. He presided imprisoned Eugene V. Debs and five associates for contempt of court in connection with the A. R. U. strike in 1894.

Almost simultaneously with the death of Judge Grosscup came the announcement that the Pullman Company would be the first employer with organized shop employes. The A. R. U. strike was inaugurated as a strike that the Pullman employes started. The president of the company made the memorable declaration: "I have nothing to arbitrate."

PROFIT IN STRIKE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—A new weapon in the hands of anthracite miners "is unlikely" next spring, according to a statement made here by Philadelphia North American. He intimates that a strike will occur unless the owners agree to have the coal. The coal owners are pillaging the people, which they will sell at increased profits, he says.

This is the financial-lingo used to explain the situation:

"Temporary corporations would carry left-over stocks of anthracite into consumption and liquidate the big profits accruing therefrom, if the profiteering companies, quite likely at increased profit to them."

LESS MINE FATALITIES.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The United States bureau of mines reports that June, 1921, mine fatalities were 54 less, or about 29 per cent, than the corresponding month of 1920. The number killed in June of this year was 155, as compared with 219 the previous June.

Wage Earners Demanding That Construction and Peace Replace War Machines.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Armistice day demonstrations will be truly national.

Reports thus far received by President Gompers from central labor bodies throughout the country indicate that they will be observed in most cases central labor bodies throughout the country and other labor bodies throughout the country.

In most cases central bodies have parade and mass meeting.

New York city will hold its demonstration in historic Madison square garden that seats 15,000 persons. Tex Rickard, lessee of the great structure, has donated its use to the trades and labor council.

Washington, D. C., will probably hold its meeting in beautiful Central high school auditorium, marching to the meeting in line with various organizations which are co-operating.

Louisville, Ky., reports plans that will "rival the demonstrations in many larger cities."

Philadelphia plans one of the greatest parades ever held in the Quaker city. It will be followed by a mass meeting in the municipal tabernacle.

From every section come reports of a determination to impress upon the international conference for disarmament, to convene at the capitol of the American people that "the time has come to disarm."

In addition to the encouraging reports from cities throughout the country, A. F. of L. headquarters reports plans for the first assembling of the disarmament advisory council invited by President Gompers to meet here. A committee on arrangements was called to meet this week to make preparations for the assembly of approximately 150 advisory committeemen and also to take under consideration certain more important proposals in relation to the more permanent work which is being developed to run through to the end of the international conference.

Following are some of the cities which have reported plans for Armistice day demonstrations:

Washington, D. C.; New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lansing, Mich.; Utica, N. Y.; Mason City, Iowa; Somerset, Pa.; Connellsville, Pa.; Du Quoin, Ill.; Bera, Cal.; La Junta, Colo.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Zanesville, Ohio; Bemidjo, Minn.; LaPorte, Ind.; Clinton, Ind.; Tampa, Fla.; South Richmond, Va.; Aurora, Ill.; Pekin, Ill.; Streator, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Wilmington, N.C.; Middlebore, Ky.; Columbus, Ohio; Mulberry, Kansas; Peru, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Allentown, Pa.; Moberly, Missouri; Alliance, Ohio; Corpus Christi, Tex.; Leavenworth, Kansas; Wichita, Kansas; Grand Forks, N. D.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Ashtabula, Ohio; Bellefontaine, Ohio; Jackson, N. Y.; Fargo, N. D.; La Crosse, Wis.; Providence, R. I.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Westville, Ill.; Everett, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Ashland, Wis.; Douglas, Ariz.; Waterloo, Iowa; Edwardsville, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Pottsville, Pa.; Hamilton, N.Y.; South Bend, Ind.; Marion, Ind.; Fort Leavenworth, Tex.; Hildreds, Ohio; Evansville, Ind.; Sycamore, Ohio; Waterdown, Wis.

British Trade Unionists Favor Disarmament

Washington, Oct. 8.—British trade unionists stand with American trade unionists on the disarmament issue and declare that the extensive program of armament is contrary to the spirit and policy of disarmament and peace."

The Britishers call "for the suspension of drift preparations for war at least until the disarmament conference has finished its work."

This information received by President Gompers is in response to his recent suggestion to the trade union movements of England, France, Italy and Japan that world-wide demonstrations be held in the interest of peace.

The cable to the A. F. of L. executive, C. W. Bowerman, secretary of the parliamentary committee of the British Trades union congress, incloses this resolution passed by the congress at its meeting in Cardiff, just adjourned:

"This congress learns with satisfaction that the president of the United States is calling an international conference to discuss the question of the disarmament of nations, in which policy it is fully in accord.

"In the opinion of this congress, however, such a conference will not be satisfactory unless labor is adequately represented. Hence, and understanding that Great Britain will take part in such conference this congress claims the right to appoint representatives of organized labor to attend the conference, seeing that the subject to be discussed is a matter vitally affecting the interests of the workers of the nations.

"The congress further protests against the recent decision of the British government to carry out an extensive program of armaments which is contrary to the spirit and policy of disarmament and peace as advocated repeatedly by members of the labor movement.

"The congress further asks for the suspension of all preparations for war until the president of the armament conference has finished its work."

MINE GUARDS ARE BLAMED.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Mine guards and thugs are employed by West Virginia coal owners in defiance of the law, and this is the main reason for turmoil in southern West Virginia, said Attorney General England, testifying before the senate investigating committee.

"I am known as the one state official brave enough to tell the truth to the people, and I know of no coal owners' collar. He is a president of Logan county, where the conditions are deplorable, and I am 99 per cent perfect.

"I personally stated that he knew it to be a fact that "deputies" were employed in his county and that they were employed by coal unions, and that he knew there was no law against the men organizing.

He further stated that while the law specifically prohibited the employment of guards and whole-sale slaughter, principally of labor, which caused the trouble, many wages are dropping.

"The 'economists' had better find out conditions before too many of the unemployed observe that monopolizing of natural opportunities has some effect on production and distribution."

PROFITEERS ESCAPE.

New York, Oct. 5.—Gouging contractors are quietly slipping out of the city, it is reported, since the uprising by the Lockwood committee in its housing probe. Justice Mayor of the supreme court has established dementors of half a hundred building contractors, who are charged with conspiracy. The court is said to be a virtual dismissal of the charges.

DENY SEVEN-DAY WEEK.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 5.—The trade industrial welfare commission has refused the request of hotel proprietors to work twelve hours for women hotel employes, recommended so they can distribute the work over seven days, instead of six.

JEWISH PRINTERS GAIN.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Printers employed on Jewish newspapers in this city have established a 44-hour work day, with five hours for night work. Wages have been raised from $46.25 a week to $47 for the first six months and $49 thereafter.

MEMPHIS PRINTERS WIN.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 5.—Printers have won their 44-hour week and closed up local strike headquarters. This movement was part of a nation-wide strike, started last May, in force employers in spite by a 44-hour week agreement they made two years ago.

"CYNICAL PESSIMISM" WILL AID MILITARISTS

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 5.—In opening the school year Dr. Hibben, president of Princeton university, said there is hope in the disarmament conference if the conscience of the world is awakened.

He indicated that what he termed "cynical pessimism" will wreck the conference if it succeeds.

"The conference is big with possibilities for good or evil for our future," he said. "And its decisions largely depend upon whether America has the courage to stand against the tide of militarism and nationalism, friendliness of attitude in international relations—all leading inevitably to war."

LESS NUMBER IN FAMILIES.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Decreasing the number of persons in a family and a dwelling in the United States is indicated by preliminary statistics made public by the census bureau. The report shows it appeared that the nation's population was distributed in 19,631,611 dwellings, sliding to 20,687,254 families, making an average of 4.3 persons to a family and 4.7 persons to a dwelling.

In 1910 the average number of persons in a family was 4.5 and in a dwelling 5.2. The average in both cases was still higher in 1890.

The census bureau defines the term "family" to a group of persons sharing a home, as many do not, living together in one household. One person living alone is defined as a family. A group of lodgers in a hotel or institution, however, is not regarded as a family, considered one family. An entire apartment house, although the home of several families, is counted as one dwelling in the census bureau's classification.

WASTE IN CLOTHING TRADE.

New York, Oct. 5.—Annual savings of from 20 cent to about 40 per cent, which would be made in the men's ready-made clothing industry, with its tremendous 1,320,000,000 sales, according to a report by the American institute of clothing research on elimination of waste in industry. The report, based on a national survey, shows that 25 per cent of seasonal shutdowns, industrial disputes, lack of standardization, non-compliance and inadequate planning are the chief sources of waste.

LIBERTY BONDS HIGHER.

New York, Oct. 5.—Liberty bonds are reaching record prices so Wall Street hears, though they will not be classed as gilt edges by brokers as the low price and the industrial depression would indicate. Brokers are eager to sell, and the bonds are now passing into the hands of rich investors.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 5.—A two-year agreement, negotiated by Stereotypers' union includes the following scale: Foreman, day, $55 per week; foreman, night, $44 per week; journeyman, day, $46.25 per week; journeyman, night, $37. The old scale was: Foreman, day, $44; night, $35. Journeyman, $35.